NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Rejected communications will not be re-

turned. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway .- A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HICCORY DIGGORY

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th avs. -

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 18th street-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- A LIFE'S RE-THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Thirtieth street and FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth aronus and Twenty-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - ARRAH KA POSUE; OR, BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- BELLE OF THE FAU

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway .- ETHIO-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hoolet's

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway .-

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 630

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, September 2, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscriber for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN WIll is future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be seceived as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are to September 1. man, said to be an American, was arrested on charge of a mercantile forgery in London. Marshal Serra was again looming up as a royal candidate in Spain. Seven Spanish bishops are to be prosecuted. A bust of Humboldt will be shipped from Berlin for New York. Eugénie was at Toulon, in improved heat Atiss Cushman is seriously ill. Prince Napoleon delivered an animated speech in the French Senate on the subject of the Senatus Consultum. Austria ad vises the Viceroy of Egypt to hasten to Constant

nopie.

London journals again express the hope that a firm international friendship between England and the United States will result from the late boat race. Our special European correspondence embraces a comprehensive and able exhibit of the tendency and progress of the democratic feeling in England, Spain and other centres of ancient monarchism, chronmarch towards democracy.

Turkey.

Serious disturbances are reported from European Turkey, and the Sultan's troops were in march to Africa and Asia.

The address delivered by Sir Bartle Frere at the inaugural meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in session in Exeter, on the subject of modern exploration in Africa and Asia, what has been done and what may be accomplished, appears in our columns. The paper is exceedingly interesting.

Count Valmaseda has been appointed General-in Chief of the Spanish troops in Cuba, with his head-quarters in the field. General La Torre has resigned his command in the Eastern Department.

Miscellaneous.

The public debt statement just issued shows a decrease of the debt during August by \$10,760,501. President Grant left Washington last night for Saratoga. He will return to Washington in about

Sefor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, yesterday presented his new credentials from the Regency to

the President. No speeches were mails.

Mr. Burlingame's despatch, which was read at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, stated that the treaty between the United States and China had been cordially received by Prince Kung, the Prime Minister of the Chinese government, who had expressed satisfaction with it, and had not intimated that any confidence was lacking in Mr. Burlingame or his

Among the visitors received by the President yeswere Governor Walker, of Virginia, and Señor Ruiz, a Cuban envoy, who had an hour's

Colonel Stokes and Colonel Brownlow, both of Tennessee, and each representing a rival wing of the republicans in that State, presented their cards eously at the White House yesterday, and were both admitted together to the presence of the interview with Brownlow the President said he did not intend to make any removals on account of votes for senter in Tennessee, but that he looked upon Senter as a good republican and had not authorized any one to say that he would favor Stokes. Colonel Stokes had an interview later in the day and asked for the protection of Union men in the State, which the President assured nim they should have.

on his way home. He had an interview with President Grant ip New York, and thereby forestalled Colonel Stokes. Prince Arthur attended a citizens' picnic on the

Duke of Kent's grounds, near Hallfax, yesterday. Senator Cole, of California, has returned from St. Domingo, and gives a glowing account of the desira-bility of Samana as an outpost for our government.

Judge Sturges, of Cooperstown, N. Y., in the Sus-menanna Railroad litigation, has declared that a check given for railroad stock does not constitute a cash purchase, and has declared the office of the nta Town Commissioners vacant. This aids

y interest.

Gerrit Smith. The call specified that the meeting was to form a third party on temperance principles, but a discussion ensued, which took up most of the day yesterday, as to the feasibility of such a propo-

An explosion occurred on a vessei at Norfolk, Va. vesterday, by which three men were killed and four or five others were dangerously wounded. A set of steam pumps had been placed on the vessel to ball eident to the boiler, the explosion took place.

Isaac Jenkinson, of Indiana, has been appointe Consul to Glasgow in place of James Haggerty, who was refused recognition by the British government. The Gore Bank and the Bank of Commerce in Toronto have consolidated. The Royal Canadian Bank will probably resume business on the 13th

The shoemakers of Montreal are on a strike. Jeff Davis, writing to friends in Montreal, says that accounts of his ill health have been exagge-rated, and that he will probably pass the rest of his

life in Great Britain.

Mr. Rose, Finance Minister of Canada, it is re ported, is to preside over an American banking house in London or enter the British House of Com-The government expenses for August, exclusive

of payments on account of the public debt, were \$20,788,652. A Buffalo paper states, probably on the authority of Father McMahon, that the Fenian prisoners in

the jan as Kingston (Canada) are so brutally treated that one, named Cooney, has gone mad, and an named Hayden, has been beaten until his life is ea-

A large vein of bituminous coal has been discovered in Wyoming county, near Buffalo.

The Buffalo turfmen claim that the Driving Park Course, in that city, was twenty-seven feet than a mile long when Dexter trotted over it in

A fight between soldiers and outlaws near San Patricio, Texas, is reported, in which four outlaws and one soldier were killed.

The inquest on the body of Bridget Woods, who was killed by her husband at their home, a shanty in West Fortieth street, on Tuesday morning, during a drunken carousal, was held yesterday. A verdict was found accordingly and then the prisoner, James Woods, confessed to the crime. He was committed, and Owen Clark, a brother of deceased, was held as

A fine snow fell in this city yesterday. Martin Teddy was held to answer a charge of highway robbery yesterday. He was arrested about three o'clock in the morning by officer Donnelly, at whom he fired six pistol shots before his capture. The officer was unburt.

The stock market yesterday was strong, active and somewhat excited. Gold fell to 133%, closing at 133 % a 133 %. Two young girls were imprisoned in Hoboken yes

terday for attempting to commit suicide.

Lawrence Graham, the principal witness against "Reddy, the Blacksmith," was arrested in Hudson

City on Tuesday, for threatening to take the life of Horatio Nelson.

Prominent Arrivals in the City

General J. A. Patter and General J. M. Brannar of the United States Army; General H. Davis and Colonel F. A. Eastman, General George A. Parker, of Davenport: Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, of London and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nichola Hamilton Harris, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenu

Judge G. Kinkade, of Kentucky; J. W. Manhill, of the United States Army, and Colonel Samuel B. Paul, of Virginia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge H. F. Lawerance and Major J. Siemon, of

Rushville, Mo., and Colonel W. T. Harding, of Norolk, Va., are at the St. Charles Hotel. Colonel Despard, of England; Captain W. H. Cole-man, of the United States Army, and John Beggett,

of Montreal, are at the St. Julien Hotel. Captain J. Macaulay, of steamship China, is at the New York Hotel.

Abram Wakeman, of New York, is at the Coleman House.
Prominent Departures.

Colonel Fithian, for Boston; Judge S. Duke, for Palladelphia; Dr. Lemon, for St. Louis; Colonel Col lins, for California; Major Turner, for Long Branch, and Mr. Longfellow, for Boston.

The Huss Appiversary.

At Prague, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month-Saturday, Sunday and Mondaywill be celebrated the five hundredth anni versary of the birthday of John Huss. Great preparations are on foot to give this festival an imposing character. All parts of Bohemia and Moravia will be represented by deputations. A large number of guests are invited from Russia, Servia and other Slavonic countries. France and England are also to send their contingent of visitors. It is stated that Frenchmen will be present. This festival, intended to do honor to the memory of a man who inaugurated one of the most remarkable movements in mediæval Europe, is suggestive of many reflections at the present time. It is four hundred and fifty-four years since John Huss was burnt by order of the Council of Constance, and after death his ashes scattered to the winds. According to the sentence his body was delivered to the fire and his soul to the devils. This was done although a German emperor had pledged his word to give the great Doctor of Prague a safe conduct to the Council and back.

It was supposed that with the death of Huss the ideas which he represented would be stifled. What was the result? All Bohemic rose up, and for twelve years undisciplined peasants bade defiance to the best troops which the empire could send against them. and compelled Rome and Germany to make terms with men whom they affected to look upon as heretics and rebels. All this would have but little interest at the present day, except for the student of history, were it no for the fact that questions raised in Bohemia by Huss in the fifteenth century are pre-eminently the questions of to-day in Europe. On their proper settlement depend the peace and development of the world. Of these questions

one is political and the other religious. At the present time peoples of the same race and language are striving to form themselves into homogeneous groups. This has given rise to what is now called the question of nationalities, which is without doubt the chief political question of Europe in our time. The great struggles and rivalries are be tween governments which have placed them selves at the head of the national movement and those whose personal or dynastic interests are opposed to it. The animating idea of Germany is a united fatherland, which till Bismarck's time seemed to be merely a dream of poets, but which since the battle of Sadows is fast becoming a reality. Austria, unable to bring about German unity, does not wish that it should take place under the auspices of her great rival; hence the grievances of Count Beust, who, if we may believe his speeches and despatches, bestows much unrequited love on ungrateful Prussia. France, of course, cannot but give a word of sympathy to the ill-used Austrian Chancellor. She sympathizes with his separatist movements, fearing that a united Germany might have too much significance, and the "Grande Nation" be forced to take a second

Italy is yearning and struggling for national unity; but the Pope stands in the way. The Slavonic and Greek populations of Turkey are struggling for a position among the Christian nations of the earth. Western Europe, or at least the governments, affects to believe that the rule of the "sick man" is a wise dispensation

Everywhere we find the traditions and institutions of ages of conquest and violence coming in conflict with the legitimate aspirations and tendencies of the people. The struggle may be long, but its issue cannot be doubtful. On every side we find the question of nationalities to be the question taken up by the people, and as such destined to conquer. No efforts of diplomacy, no tricks of cabinets, can prevent the union of populations of the same race, language and tendencies. There are few better examples of the

vitality of a great idea than that afforded by the history of the movement begun in Bohemia in the fifteenth century. The question of nationalities, supposed to have been set at rest forever by force of arms, has become the leading idea of Europe, and its realization is of prime necessity. With a united Italy and Germany, with a constitutional France, satisfied with the rank which her natural genius and her geographical position may enable her to maintain, and not inspired by the vain belief that she is and must be of necessity the first of nations, Europe might follow the example of America by disbanding her armies and paying her debts. She might then educate her ignorant populations, instead of overburdening them with taxes and military service.

The religious movement in Bohemia was very different from Protestantism of a century later. The object of the struggle was to retain a certain amount of local independence in the churches of different countries without separating from communion with Rome-an endeavor to reconcile liberty with unity. A similar attempt was made in France, but without success. If the Bohemian and Gallican movements had succeeded constitutionalism might have become the form of government in the Catholic Church and reform made possible without revolt.

Since it was announced that an Ecumenical Council was to be held at Rome during the present year we have taken a deep interest in its probable issue. Many persons, judging from the encyclicals, the syllabus and different allocutions pronounced in the Vatican, suppose that a decided stand will be taken against the most cherished tendencies of the age, and that Pius IX. will anathematize modern civilization as unholy and unchristian. If, however, Rome has retained even a portion of that wisdom which so distinguished her in other times, we may venture to think that this course will not be taken. She will perceive that the main question is one government. By the introduction of a rigid system of imperialism into the administration of the Church the Papal power puts itself in opposition to every modern de velopment. If the Pope but reads aright the signs of the times he will be able to provide for himself a surer support than can be obtained by opposing reforms in Austria and enlisting zouaves in France and Canada. This support will not be obtained by struggling against whatever is most valued by the present age, but by bidding Godspeed to all the legitimate strivings of the people. By liberalizing the internal administration of the Church and by making himself the senior Bishop of Christendom-the position of the Pope would be such as to need neither zouaves nor Chassepots, of which, as temporal sovereign and absolute Chief of the Church, he seems to be in

GREELEY FOR CHINA. - Greeley continues to urge the importance of appointing the right man for Ching: and he is the man. We have dilated upon his personal qualifications for this mission, but there is still another view in which his appointment ought to be considered. In New York they say he is the Marplot of the republican party; that with his peculiar kinks and crotchets he keeps the party divided in this city into several squabbling factions, and that if he were only sent out to China all these discords would soon be harmonized. If this is true surely the wisest thing for the party, as for the country and the Chinese, will be to send out our Chinese philosopher to the "Central Flowery Kingdom."

TWEED OR BELMONT. -The war goes bravely n. Read the communication in behalf of the Irish democracy against Belmont which we publish to-day. It is a strong card in exposition of the claims of the Irish democrats to the monopoly of the spoils of this island; but still the claims of the Germans cannot with safety any longer be neglected. The Germans who elected Godfrey Gunther Mayor over Boole, the Tammany candidate, are up again, and if their rights are not respected they intend to know the reason why. The indications point to a regular split between our Irish and German democrats, and a fine chance in this city for a political revolution of the biggest kind.

A MINIATURE YACHT EXCURSION. - We reproduced yesterday from the Edinburg Scotsman an account of an adventurous voyage which Mr. Empson Edward Middleton has undertaken and has already more than half completed, with the purpose of circumnavigating the coast of England, alone and unaided, in his yacht Kate, a boat of twenty-one feet keel by seven feet beam and three tons burden. This is a voyage without a parallel in the annals of yachting. Its successful completion will surpass in interest the passage of that queer little craft, the Red, White and Blue, cross the Atlantic. Let us hope that Mr. Middleton will favor the world with as charming a recital of his adventures as Mr. John Macgregor has given of his own in "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe," in "The Rob Roy on the Baltic" and in "The Voyage alone in the yawl Rob Roy from London to Paris and back by Havre, the Isle of Wight, South Coast, &c. Such books as these are full of wholesome reading.

A FAIR FIELD FOR A SCRUB RACE. - What with the dissensions and factious wrangling in the republican camps of this city, and what with the German and Irish democratic imbroglio, there is a good prospect of a fine field for a Corporation scrub race this fall. Where is the Citizens' Association? Does it still live, session in Chicago. Among the delegates present is | instead of the first place in Western Europe. | or has it given up the ghost?

Interesting News from Cuba.

Our correspondence from Havana, pub lished elsewhere, reports that rumors were current to the effect that Captain General de Rodas had received a telegram from Madrid instructing him to "prepare the country for a change in the government." It was also reported that, evidently in connection with such instruction, the archives were being secretly carried to the Cabanas fortress. What object there would be in secrecy is not so clear. Our correspondent, though inclined to doubt these rumors, states that the Spaniards are growing tired of the war and are becoming desirous for peace on the basis of the autonomy of Cuba. Like the betting man who has staked his money and afterwards perceives an almost certainty of losing, they are inclined to "hedge" and thus save themselves from the consequences of Cuban independence. Meantime our intelligence from the interior of the island tells only of ruin and devastation, with fighting of the most desultory character. No engagements of consequence had taken place, nor were any likely to occur. On the whole, though, the insurgents had not only maintained their positions, but had been aided by two or three expeditions which successfully landed men, arms and munitions of war.

Return of the Harvard Crew-A Public Reception Five of the Harvard celebrities were to have

left England yesterday on the steamer City of Antwerp for New York. They included Mr. Loring, Mr. Fay, Mr. Blaikie, the starter of the race, Mr. Elliott, the builder of the boat, and Mr. Ticknor, another member of the club. Thus far they are representative men in this late grand contest for supremacy of American parsmanship on English waters, and as such are justly entitled to all the honors due to gentlemen who have fulfilled all their duties so gallantly in this great international and interuniversity race. Of course they will receive a public reception upon their arrival in this city quite as worthy of their deeds as though they and come back to us crowned with victory. The boat clubs, we notice, are resolved to give them a hearty welcome, and no doubt they will see that their brethren of the oar will be properly taken care of; but the whole public should join in the welcome. The Harvard crew were the recipients of a banquet at which such men as Dickens, Mr. Hughes and others took special care to do them honor. We must not be behind the English people in according to our brave boys a recognition of their pluck and prowess in doing that which Dickens in his speech called the feat of a "handful of daring fellows, who made a dash of thousands of miles in order to meet conquerors on their own domain." At the English celebration in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham our boys were made to forget, by kindly words and genuine laudations which partook of feelings deeper than mere words, that they were the vanquished and not the victors. Let us fill up all which is left of that generous feeling by assuring them that their countrymen not only applaud their efforts in the late contest but that they count upon a more propitious termination to the next trial, which ought, of course, to take place in American waters. In short, let us give the Harvard crew a rousing and genial reception upon their arrival in New York.

The New Telegraph Invention-A Call Upon Congress. The new invention of an automatic system

of telegraphing, to which we have referred several times, is of such vast importance to the public, the press and government, if practicable, that Congress should at once on reassembling make an appropriation to test its merits. As we understand it, there seems to be no doubt that this invention is most valuable and calculated to create a revolution in telegraphing, as well as in the social intercourse and business transactions of the world. The facilities of communication will be increased eightfold or more with little tional labor or cost, and consequently the rate of charges for telegraphing must be very much reduced. To the government itself it will be worth millions, but to the general public its value will be incalculable. What does a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars amount to, if that sum be needed to make the experiment, in comparison with the results? Did this or any other government ever spend thirty thousand dollars so profitably as when that sum was appropriated by Congress, in 1843, to try the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore? The vast improvement in telegraphing which in all probability will be the result of this new automatic invention is scarcely less important than the original discovery. Let the necessary sum be promptly and freely appropriated, then, to test the invention, and let the government prepare to take and use it for the public good, and not permit it to be held by the existing or any future monopoly.

STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. -On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, the pole of a wagon was driven through the front window of a car of the Broadway line coming down West Washington place. The passengers and the driver on the platform were knocked off. Several of the passengers had pieces of glass driven into them. The alarm in the car was great, and the ladies refused to ride any farther. It is a miracle that death was not the result of this fresh instance of culpable carelessness. Is there no remedy for the reckless driving which has so frequently of late occasioned similar accidents? Surely there is somebody to blame for them.

THE CREDIT OF THE CITY .- If any evidence were wanted to show how high the credit of the city of New York stands in the estimation of capitalists, of men who have money to loan upon the faith of the metropolis, it may be found in the bids at the Comptroller's office on Tuesday for the stock of the City Lunatic Asylum fund, at Blackwell's Island. There was only three hundred thousand dollars of stock to be disposed of, and the bids amounted to a million three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars. Who says that the credit of the city is not supereminent? The fact is that there is no city in the world whose public pledges are safer and whose investments can secure larger returns.

NOTICE TO MARINERS EXTRAORDINARY .-Masters of craft bound on a cruise in political seas are expected to take their latitude and longitude according to "Greenwich" time,

City Politics-Cliques and Candidates.

The preparations of the chief combatants for the coming fall campaign are in full blast. The expected arrival in a few days of the Great Mogul of the Tammany dynasty has nervously affected the leaders of the opposing organizations and thrown the disaffected office-seekers of the party proper into a kind of cold sweat. Smith Ely, Jr., who was to have advanced the standard of the democratic Union party and led it to the conflict, has as yet failed to issue his pronunciamiento. Not even a word of cheer or hope has he vouchsafed to the party that had been looking forward with such confidence to the moment that he would, in fulfilment of his pledge, assume the leadership.

The work of organization, however, is progressing all round. Even the shattered ranks and demoralized leaders of the republican forces are once more meeting in council and holding pow-wows upon the issues of the campaign. The Constitutional Union, a sort of hybrid organization, tracing its pedigree from a cross between the Democratic Union and the Mozart parties, is also making some feeble efforts to present a respectable front on the day of battle. Before then, however, it is more than probable that these weak and scattered forces will coalesce under one or two corrupt and scheming leaders, who, with this augmented strength to parley with, will make conditions with Tammany and at the last

noment go over to the enemy. When Peter B. arrives he will find that the only man worthy of his steel yet in the field is the great Hebrew leader, Jacob Cohen. There is no compromise in Jacob. He has set his heart on the Supervisorship, and on that line he is determined to fight out the campaign to the last. He will listen to no blandishments and will not abate a jot of the conditions of his bond—that is to save the city in the place he has chosen for that purpose—on the Board of Supervisors. Let Tammany be wise in time.

Progress of Reform and Fanaticism in

Russia. The last budget of foreign news received from Europe informs us of still greater reforms contemplated in Russia. The most prominent is doubtless that of the institution of trial by jury, which is to be organized throughout the empire, with the exception of Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces. The Czar, however, has shown his forethought in granting this important privilege by calling upon all the governors of districts to prove that their jurisdictions really contain a sufficient number of intelligent men to undertake such great responsibility. This one fact indicates his wisdom, and a similar application could well be made to countries generally supposed to be more civilized. The fact in question was recently illustrated in a Welsh court, where the proceedings were conducted in the English tongue, and when the jury were empanelled in order to decide the verdict it was discovered that only two or three of the members could understand the language in which the case had been pleaded. The Czar, therefore, has adopted a wise measure, and his precaution implies that he is willing to grant liberties providing that the people are prepared to receive them. Such acts will necessarily have their good results, and, although distressing occurrences of religious fanaticism have lately been brought to light in various parts of the empire, the people cannot fail to perceive that the only path leading to social freedom is that of enlightenment. The very people who are now fanatics or religious madmen when enlightened by judicious influence toward a nobler object will be the first to co-operate in the path of progress. Many parts of this vast empire are still far from being civilized-that is, according to our interpretation of the word; but the now contemplated lines of railroads and telegraphs and the influence of the opening of the Suez

Experience.

Canal cannot fail to effect a material change.

We published yesterday the experience of a "Patrolman" upon the probable results of the recent stupid order from headquarters to the effect that policemen must in future appear in uniform, whether on or off duty, except in a few cases, such as while at their homes or boarding houses. A policeman is supposed to know by experience what the effect of this order would be, and we think that common sense will bear out our correspondent in his views. He says that if this rule is observed the policeman cannot perform his duties as the servant of the public, officer of the law, and the conservator of order, because if he enters any place where the law is being violated wearing citizens' clothes, the ordinary protection of the detective or the vigilant officer, he will be dismissed the service for infringing upon this new rule, and, on the other hand, if he should venture into any place, and he cites drinking saloons and other places of notorious inamy, with his uniform on, he is liable to be dismissed for degrading his badge of office. This looks like case of technical cross purposes. But there is another reason why this rule of the Commissioners is objectionable. It destroys the independence of the officer to a great extent, because if a man must wear the livery of public service for thirty-six hours which his duty as a policeman claims from him, he should be allowed during the interval of relaxation, which, according to the rules of the force is extended to intervals of twelve hours—to dress as a citizen, in these hours of recreation which are generally devoted to the ordinary attentions to the comforts of his family which every man, whether policeman, soldier or civilian, feels in duty bound to

The Commissioners may have reasons unknown to us for issuing this order. They may deem it wisdom to establish a rule which seems to outside ignorance arbitrary and cruel, but we hope that at their next meeting, when, as we understand, the question is about to be reconsidered, they will so view the matter that its absolute necessity as a mode of increasing the efficiency of the police can alone justify its continuance.

A TERRIBLE WARNING-That of the burning to death of a conductor of a Boston and Albany Railway train in a petroleum tank emptied of its petroleum but filled with explosive gas. He was very thoughtless with his lantern; but the system of carrying by railroad open petroleum tanks is outrageous,

Fraudulent Returns

From our court reports it would appear that the effort to cheat the national uncle of his due is not confined to those who manufacture whiskey and cigars. It has been often hinted that scarcely any return of revenue made to the authorities was literally and strictly exact. and that by far the larger part were intentionally incorrect. We are glad, therefore, that the attention of the government agents is now turned to the dealings of "respectable" houses. By testimony taken in the United States Commissioners' Court it appears that the senior member of a firm regularly instructed the bookkeeper to cut down the return. In one case the cut was of ten thousand, in another of six thousand dollars. As the testimony is given by the bookkeeper himself there is a show of probability in the answer of the firm that the charge is made for blackmail; but we must remember that the information derived from discontented or dismissed employes is often the only clue to similar misdoings, and from such information as well as from other sources we must estab lish the averages of a working system.

THE FIRE AT CAPE MAY .- The winding up of the summer season has been marked by a destructive fire among the hotels at Cape May. reducing three or four of them to heaps of ashes. Though only partially insured, it is doubtful whether the loss of these houses is a loss to the owners; for the tide of fashion which centres at Philadelphia, Quakers and all, has been diverted from Cape May to Long Branch by the superior attractions of the gay world from New York. Thus, in regard to our watering places, as in everything else, the fickle goddess of fashion, we see, is not to be trusted. Many years ago Cape May, of all our seaside places, was the fashion; but its glory has departed. Still, by a cheaper and more popular hotel system than that which fashion has brought into general practice, Cape May might be restored to its ancient prosperity.

SPIRITUALISTS AT BUFFALO.—An American Association of Spiritualists is in session at Buffalo, and we hope that its gathering may be made memorable by attention to a practical possible point now before the world. Here is Byron, with whom the Spiritualists are in constant communication. They often give the world new and astonishing poems from him, sent through the mediums. Will they not now give us also his statement in regard to what one more slandering woman has said about him? This is a great chance for them.

THE CUBAN QUESTION .- It appears from our latest news from Washington on the subject that the Cuban question in Spain is coming into a definite shape. With a few more Spanish defeats in the island we may expect a treaty at Madrid.

Signs of Rain North-The reported heavy storms in Mexico and extensive rains in our Southern States.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Like peaches, watermelons have become a drag in the market. We pity corner grocers in that they can only get for this class of vegetables say thirty cents for what costs them about four. How they Why do railroad and steamboat companies charge

the public fifty per cent more for conveyance on Sunday than on Monday? If owners of railroads and steamboats would consult their interests they would reduce instead of increase their charges. A. T. Stewart, without throwing his money away

on so-called "charity," is about to do more for the ndlord-ridden poor of New York than all the philanthropists that car be named. Hempstead Plains L. I., is his panacea for tenement pestholes in th city. Have patience, oh ye of little faith, and, if you live

long enough your eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of Lincoln's "statty" in bronze, heroic size, in Union square. Thomas Carlyle, the great Scotch growler save-

"America, because of its corruptions, is going as fast as it can travel to heil." Sartor Resartus has doubtless read of the swindles of the "official rings"

"What's the price of coal this morning?" wa asked of a coal dealer yesterday. "Nine dollars."
"What's wood worth?" "Five dollars a load." "Not
by's long shot. Woodworth was one of the best of American poets. He wrote 'Let's take a drink,' o the 'Old Oaken Bucket,' or something of that sort.' The coal dealer gave good measure to that cus-tomer without waiting to hear how prices went at the Scranton coal sale.

The removal of the Medical University of New York to the new building near Believue Hospital was effected yesterday. Its proximity to the hospital is a good thing inasmuch as "subjects" from shouse will not have to be "carted" ans

It is very tame in the vicinity of Kit Burns' do and rat ring at this time. Can't some "missionary" get up a revival somewhere in Water street and so make "things lively?" The street was in its glory when Johny Allen was "brought to his knees

Third avenue is getting on a new coat. Belgian is rapidly taking the place of its cobble stone pave

Accept our congratulations. This being Septem. ber 1, oysters may be taken on the haif shell or broiled to suit. "Hurry up that stew ?"

An ornament to the city and a thing of joy to

emigrant boarding house keepers in the "ring Castle Garden. That immaculate body, the Board of Health, is exceedingly busy just now—doing nothing.

The extension of Church street to the Battery seems to be a nice job. It pays.

HORSE MOTES.

The Narraganset Association have issued their programme for their second annual horse fair at arraganset Park. The fair will be held on Tues day, Wednesday, 'Thursday and Friday, October 5, 6, 7 and 8. The premiums offered for speed are very liberal, amounting in the aggregate to \$15,000. There will be two trots on each of the above days. On the first day a purse of \$500 will be given to horses that have never beaten three minutes, and another of \$2,500 for horses that have never trotted under 2:25. On the second day there will be a troc for a purse of \$1,000 by horses that never trotted better than 2:45, and a \$2,000 purse for horses that never beat 2:30. On the third day there will be a purse of \$1,000 contended for by horses that never beat 2:40, and a purse of \$2,000 for horses that have never beate 2:33. On the fourth day there will be a trot for a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beate 2:50, and a purse of \$1,000 for horses that have never beate 3:50. The fourth day there will be at the field is entitled to the entire purse. The entries close on the 17th inst. day, Wednesday, . Thursday and Friday, October 5

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP M'FARLAND FOR ROME.

Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, Conn., left by the Cuba vesterday, on his way to Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council. He carries with him the sam of \$19,000 for the Pope, donated by the Catholics in the diecese of Hartford. He was also presented with a purse of \$5,000 by the clergy, besides private donations from prominent, laymen, to detray his expenses. He is accompanied by the Rev. Matthew Hart, of St. Patrick's New Haven. Among those who assembled at the Cunard dock to bid him farewell were the Very Rev. James Hughes, Vicar General of Hartford; Rev. Dr. Carmody, New Haven; Rev. E. J. O'Brien, New Haven; Rev. P. Joha Quinn, New Haven; Rev. P. J. Deiany, Pawticket, R. I.; Rev. P. Mulholland, Fairhaven; Rev. E. J. Coones, Providence; Rev. J. L. Conron, Station Island; Rev. Mr. Farrell, New York; and Mr. Bayley, brother of the Bishop of Newage Scumenical Council. He carries with him the same